

Chinese Campaign Against Radicals Shows Mounting Signs of Faltering

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Feb. 10.—The anti-radical campaign launched last autumn by China's new leaders is showing increasing signs of faltering.

Although there are no signs of any radical resurgence, the first direct evidence of resistance by radicals and radical sympathizers has recently surfaced.

More pervasive is the problem of cynicism and apathy among the people and the lower and middle-ranking officials who have endured so many political twists and turns in recent years.

And an increasing amount of circumstantial evidence suggests that the top leadership itself is failing to provide a firm sense of political direction because it is split on some basic issues.

Gang of Four

With the purge of the radical Gang of Four in October, Chinese political leadership decisively swung from the left, toward the right and toward pragmatism. The anti-radical campaign is intended to consolidate this trend, to enlist popular support for a nationwide political and bureaucratic shake-up and the development of new, pragmatic policies.

No one is arguing that the purge of radicals will not continue or that new policies are not going to be introduced sooner or later. But at least some of the new moderate leaders are clearly alarmed by the danger that these changes will be half-hearted and incomplete and that China will remain bogged down politically and economically.

The official press has been dominated since last weekend by

articles expressing such fears in tones of muted alarm. Local party officials are warned against complacency, against any slackening in the anti-radical campaign. These articles insist that the radicals are far from eliminated and will make a comeback unless they and their influence are completely eliminated. The articles demand unity and obedience, an unnecessary demand unless some units or localities are ignoring or soft-pedaling Peking's directives for a cleanout of the radicals.

Two Wall Posters

The evidence that radicals are resisting the current campaign surfaced in two wall posters that appeared in Shenyang, an industrial center that is the capital of the northeast province of Liaoning.

The posters in effect charged senior provincial officials with deliberately turning the anti-radical campaign in the province into a charade. The Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee as a whole is charged with pretending to criticize radicals while in reality it is protecting them.

One of the posters names several members of the provincial committee as leaders who are covering up their radical connections, disobeying Communist party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, advocating a policy of concealment and compromise toward other radicals and actually concealing a phony investigation of radical activities.

Liaoning Province was considered by many observers to be a radical stronghold, partly because of the key positions held

by Mao Yuan-hsin, a nephew of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung who is believed to have been under arrest since October. The poster writers demonstrate their knowledge of the inner workings of Liaoning politics by citing events at closed meetings.

No Direct Evidence

So far, there is no direct evidence that radicals in other provinces are following the lead of Liaoning even though it seems highly unlikely that this province is a single, isolated case. But probably more common are instances in which local officials who were not committed radicals nevertheless found it politically expedient in the past to flirt with them. Now many of these officials must be reluctant to press on with the anti-radical campaign out of fear that they themselves will end up being devoured by it.

But besides those who are actively or passively resisting the anti-radical campaign is another, much larger, category of people who probably worry the leadership most of all. They are the ones who have forgotten how to participate in a genuine political campaign. When radical and policies are truly transformed.

For almost two decades, political survival in China has meant faking it—people going along with every political twist and turn no matter what they might privately believe. For almost two decades, people have been learning that today's heroes may be tomorrow's villains.

One day the people are told that Lin Biao is Mao Tse-tung's "closest comrade in arms," the next day that the same Lin Biao actually tried to assassinate Mao. Since 1973, Teng Hsiao-ping has been officially classified as a bad guy, then a good guy, then a bad guy and now finally again a good guy. At each shift people have been attacked for not going along with the new official version.

Shifting With the Tide

So people have learned to go through the motions, to shift with the tide no matter what they truly believe. The result is that cynicism, apathy and hypocrisy have been woven into the political fabric of China in the last two decades. These habits and attitudes now are proving hard to break even in the wake of a political transformation—the purge of the radicals—which enjoys genuine and substantial popular support.

Too many people, it seems, are just automatically responding to the current anti-radical campaign the way they did to the last half-dozen campaigns. They are going through the motions, playing it safe, cautiously watching and waiting for clues from Peking on what the political winds are going to blow.

And here is the final problem. In China, in this most hierarchical of political systems, the top elite appears to be having great difficulty making up its collective mind about some major questions.

A fair amount of circumstantial evidence indicates that there was a serious breach of trust between the Communist party's top leadership last month. But the meeting or meetings came and went without any indications that any major decisions on policy or top leadership positions had been made.

Since last weekend, there has been the usual flurry of articles in the official press that usually follows leadership meetings. But beyond that tone of muted alarm concerning the progress of the anti-radical campaign, the articles really do not say anything new. In terms of policy and direction they are repetitive, little more than echoes of largely vague policy pronouncements made in November and December. Even when it comes to the anti-radical campaign, there are signs of immobility.

Guidelines Missing

The articles demand the escalation of the campaign without providing any meaningful guidelines on how this should be accomplished.

The lack of substantial progress in the matter of filling leadership posts is even more disturbing. The apparent early last month of posters denouncing the quick return of Vice-Premier Teng to a senior post now can best be seen as an attempt by his allies to influence the meetings believed to have taken place later in the month.

Despite all the rumors, Mr. Teng still has not resurfaced and a vacuum is developing among diplomats here that the top leadership is still split on Mr. Teng's future.

Dwelling upon Mr. Teng's future is not a matter of reducing politics to personalities. Any decision to give him a powerful role in the political elite will carry with it broad implications for policy direction and for the future careers of countless officials who were lined up for and against him in the past.

Meanwhile, the official leadership making has remained static since the purge of the radical Gang of Four in October. New government appointments have been relatively few. The impression of deadlock grows.

Chinese officials are keenly aware of the appearance of stagnation and are trying to form a questioning foreigners that Chairman Hua is a methodical leader who moves slowly but, for the moment, the overall impression of China is one of a political system that is still a long way from finding its bearings in the post-Mao era.

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GREETINGS—Former Thai Prime Minister Phrayasathien (right) making traditional "wai" greeting to another former Prime Minister, Thanom Kittikachorn, this week in Bangkok. It was their first meeting since both were exiled in 1973. Thanom returned last year as Buddhist monk.

Sadat Decree Sure to Be Approved

Egypt Votes on Anti-Riot Measures

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Egyptians voted today to approve or reject a decree of repressive law and order measures signed by President Anwar Sadat in the aftermath of the bloody and destructive bread riots last month.

The punitive decree and the apparently quiet vote, combined with some stirrings of opposition activities last week, underlined the contradictory aspects of the Sadat regime's handling of its internal crisis.

The majority of the voters is certain to endorse Mr. Sadat's decree. The result will be announced tomorrow.

The question is how large the announced turnout and majority will be. It will be measured against the presidential election last September, in which Mr. Sadat, the only candidate, received 99.9 per cent of the vote.

The decree before the voters was issued by Mr. Sadat in the wake of two days of rioting that erupted in urban centers all over Egypt after the government announced a sudden increase in the cost of basic foods and other cheap consumer items.

The measures include hard labor for life for strikes, sit-ins, demonstrations, obstruction to government activities and causing "damage to public or private property."

Membership in "organizations that are opposed to the regime" also is subject to hard labor for life. But the right to set up political parties is guaranteed under a law that will be submitted to the National Assembly later. There are indications that this law will be restrictive.

The regime, it seems, is trying to salvage the policy of political liberalization while at the same time readying the tools by which any political challenge to the President could be repressed.

There have been times during

the last few weeks when the regime gave the impression that it had not made up its mind what it wanted more—the fledgling freedoms or the powers to destroy them.

Mr. Sadat himself seemed to be striking out in both directions at once.

In his statements, he has denied the existence of the deep-seated social discontent that even the friendliest foreign diplomats find obvious. He has attributed the riots to Moscow, the Communists and other leftist radicals and has vowed to "finish them off."

On the other hand, he has deliberately made himself the principal issue in the crisis.

On two occasions—two Fridays after mid-day prayers—he rode through parts of the city in an open car waving to the crowds. In a gesture apparently intended to demonstrate his popularity on both occasions, his reduction of visible security measures by doing away with the flying

wedge of motorcycle policemen that normally precedes his car. Almost every day he appeared before various audiences in closed sessions that were recorded by the state television network and televised in the evening.

There was virtually no visible campaign preceding today's vote. But the leftist Progressive Union party—one of the three political parties created last November after 25 years of one-party rule—came out against the proposed repressive measures and was allowed to urge the voters to reject Mr. Sadat's decree.

But powerful political figures including the sheikh of the Islamic University of Al Azhar, have called for the abolition of this party. And several newspapers who take government guidance happily orchestrated the demand.

Although about 1,250 persons were arrested after the riots, there has been no visible repression of the police repression that Mr. Sadat abolished soon after coming to power.

Czechoslovaks Say Charter 77 Was Instigated From Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

to in the same period—and they were mostly works by émigrés and dissidents.

He also noted that a large number of U.S. films were being shown here.

He was asked about the absence of Western newspapers, even Communist ones, in Czechoslovakia. He replied that the authorities were looking into the possibility of putting Western newspapers on sale in bookstores and at newsstands "soon."

Western diplomats later commented that they had heard similar promises for many months.

Dubcek Backs Manifesto

VIENNA, Feb. 10 (AP).—Alexander Dubcek, the liberal Czechoslovak Communist party chief deposed in 1968, has declared his solidarity with Charter 77, a Vienna newspaper reported today.

Quoting a Habsburg organ in Prague, Arbeitskreis, organ of the ruling Austrian Socialist party said Mr. Dubcek also denied allegations that he had refused to sign the manifesto. He said the document fully corresponded with what he had repeatedly expressed in letters.

Romanian's Letter

PARIS, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—A Romanian author today came out in support of the Charter 77.

4 Given 6 Years Each In Plot Against Marcos

MANILA, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—A U.S. Vietnam war veteran and three Filipinos who pleaded guilty to plotting to assassinate President Ferdinand Marcos were each sentenced today to six years in hard labor by a military court.

The charges were first made in 1973 and accused 10 men, 4 of whom are still at large, of attempting to seize power after the 1969 election in which President Marcos defeated former Sen. Sergio Osmena Jr. The charges said there were eight separate attempts on the President's life.

Dutch Union Leaders Agree to Renegotiate

THE HAGUE, Feb. 10 (AP).—Dutch union leaders and management representatives reached agreement in principle last night to resume negotiations on a wage conflict that has caused thousands of workers to strike during the last four days.

After six hours of talks, union leader Wim Kok announced that the employers association had indicated it was prepared to agree to the union demand for the moderation of wages throughout this year to offset the rising cost of living.

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In Reconciliation Move

Nigeria Tells Young It Favors U.S. Role in Southern Africa

By Jonathan C. Randal

LAGOS, Feb. 10 (WP).—In a major move toward reconciliation with the United States, Nigeria today welcomed an active U.S. role in trying to negotiate an end to white rule in South Africa, Rhodesia and Southwest Africa (Namibia).

The new mood of cooperation—contrasting with Nigeria's hostility to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's efforts to negotiate change in southern Africa—emerged after a three-hour meeting between Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Lt. Gen. Obasanjo, Nigeria's head of state.

Donald Rasmussen, the U.S. ambassador to Nigeria, said after the meeting at Gen. Obasanjo's military headquarters, "It was the most interesting and perhaps the most important conversation of this nature I've had in 23 years in the Foreign Service."

Gen. Obasanjo, who agreed to a joint news conference with Mr. Young, said, "Generally, we agreed on what should be done, our courses of action, methods of approach and our tactics." Neither side spelled out what concrete measures they had in mind.

The clearest diplomatic suggestion to emerge from Mr. Young's week-old African mission involved a possible meeting of all parties—except South Africa and Rhodesia—to iron out policy and help restore the Geneva conference.

Mr. Young said that the United States, Britain, Nigeria, Zaire and the "front-line" states of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia could participate as well as all the new-spill Rhodesian nationalist groups. They are the Patriotic Front of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, who are backed by the "front-line" states, but opposed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Ndebele's Shona.

If such a conference could work out a united position by ironing out differences among the rival nationalist leaders—Mr. Young said it would be "very hard" for Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and South African Prime Minister John Vorster to back.

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Rhodesian Toll Put at 39 Killed During 2 Days

SALISBURY, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Seven Rhodesian soldiers were slain Sunday by black guerrillas who invaded today and yesterday, according to reports. Thirty guerrillas were killed in last two days.

The new fatalities were to include 18 black Rhodesian guerrillas and 8 black Rhodesian civilians—four of them women—actively assisting a "terrorist" gang.

The slayings put guerrilla toll at 2,487 killed since they began in December 1975. In 27 so far this year, guerrillas have suffered 215 in 19 of them since Jan. 1.

A communiqué said that Rhodesian troops also killed blacks "breaking the curfew" in an operational area at night. It said that "terrorists" have "killed" 7 black Rhodesian and 2 women and that a woman was killed, when a woman was killed, when a woman was killed.

The communiqué said also that Rhodesian troops at the eastern border post of Salazar have come under rocket and mortar fire from Mozambique, sustained no casualties and retaliated.

School Fund Cut In S.W. Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Feb. 10 (AP).—The South-West Africa administration is withdrawing subsidies amounting to more than \$200,000 from Roman Catholic private schools which have admitted black children.

J.W.F. Pretorius, in charge of the territory's education, said in a statement that the education ordinance compelled withdrawal of subsidies.

The church integrated its schools in South Africa and this South Africa-administered territory three weeks ago in defiance of a number of apartheid laws.

Sri Lanka Assembly Suspended 3 Months

COLOMBO, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Sri Lanka's Parliament suspended for three months, only a week before a scheduled election, could topple the island's coalition government.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ranasinghe Premadasa, advised President to suspend the assembly following a meeting with members of her Freedom Party to discuss reported moves by ministers and their supporters to support a vote of confidence in the government of the day.

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More
in Young
Southern

Jonathan C. Randal
Last night
there was a
great deal of
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about the
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Civil War.

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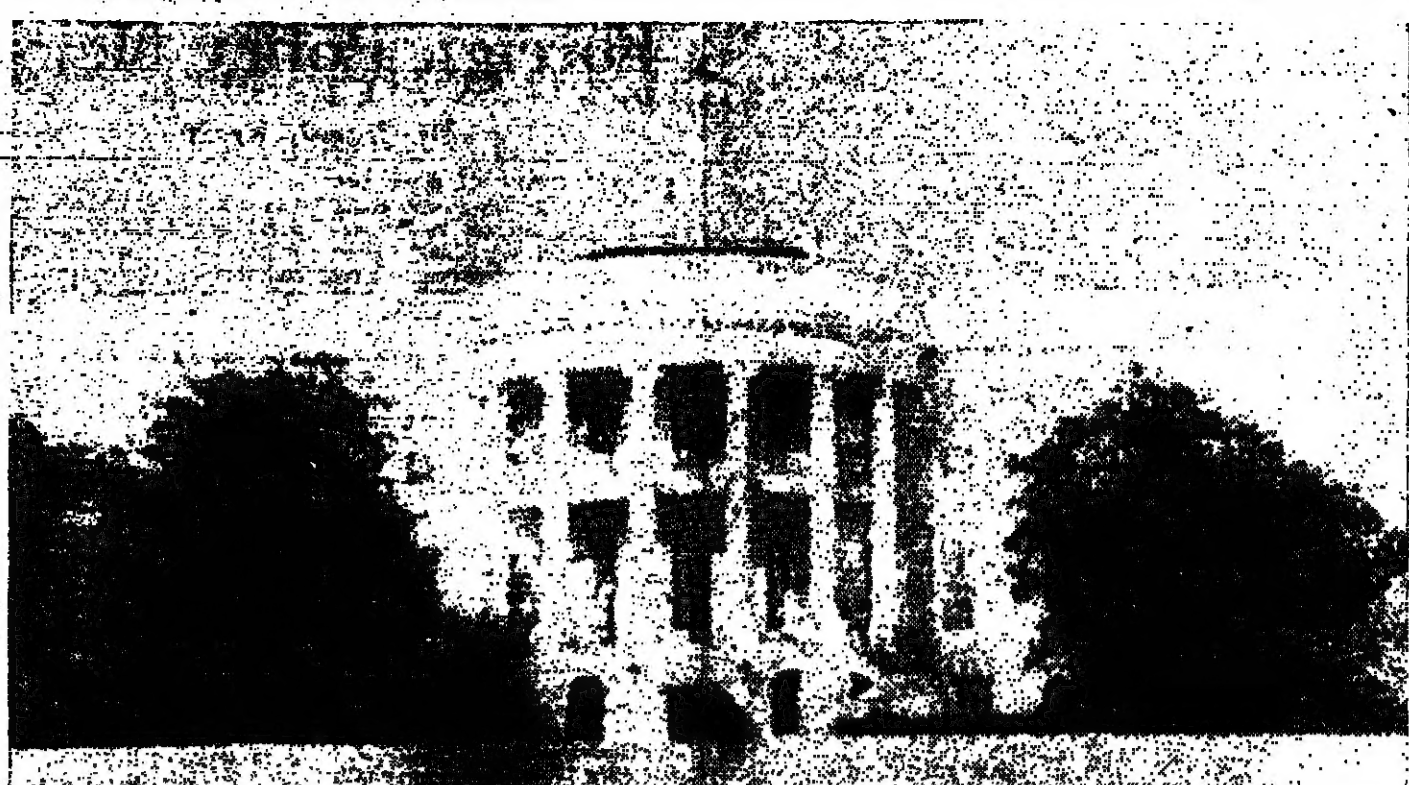
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MY HOUSE

Amy Carter's trifle blurry but wholly recognizable picture of the south portico of the White House. It was the first photograph taken, developed and printed by the 9-year-old daughter of President Carter. She did it for her hobby class at school, and might be trying to follow in the footsteps of another presidential daughter, Susan Ford, who was also a photographer. At left, she shows mother her work.

Foes Seek to Bar One Post

Senate Skirmishes Over Warnke Intensify

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—Senate skirmishing over the nomination of Paul Warnke to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and to negotiate with Moscow sharpened yesterday with Democratic supporters pushing for a large vote of approval and foes talking of defeating him one of the two jobs.

Although the nomination that President Carter has called crucial to his administration appears to be in no trouble, some Senate Democrats are working to get a more than two-thirds vote for Mr. Warnke to signal that the Senate would be receptive to a new strategic arms treaty.

All treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote in the Senate. Committee sources said that separate votes on Mr. Warnke's nomination to head the disarmament agency and to assume personal rank of ambassador for negotiations will probably be scheduled for Feb. 22, the first regular full committee meeting after next week's congressional recess.

Reserving Judgment
Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and others who are reserving judgment on Mr. Warnke, have indicated that he should be confirmed only for the directorship of the arms agency and not as the chief negotiator with the Russians.

Several senators, including those who are not opposed to Mr. Warnke, will seek to give him only one post on the ground that anyone holding both jobs would be stretched too thin.

"I think it's a great mistake to put the two positions in one person," Sen. Jackson said yesterday.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the nomination ended late yesterday after

testimony by a former arms negotiator and deputy secretary of defense, Paul Nitze, whom Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., called "the most forceful voice in opposition" to Mr. Warnke.

Mr. Nitze began his testimony by saying that, although he had been willing to consider denying

Mr. Warnke only one of the posts, after hearing Mr. Warnke's defense of his positions, "I don't believe he ought to be confirmed for either."

Mr. Nitze accused Mr. Warnke of having abandoned earlier positions to aid his chances for confirmation.

There has been no confirmation whether the letter was actually sent and received by Mr. Rumsfeld.

Gen. Toufanian's letter did not make clear why the Iranian government felt it necessary to disassociate itself from Col. Hallock.

Col. Hallock, who is president of Intrex, Inc., a Santa Monica, Calif., consulting firm, said Tuesday through an associate that he would not respond to specific allegations.

"As a professional management consultant," he said, "I am ethically bound to regard all information given me in confidence as the property of my clients."

The Senate staff study reported that Mr. Schlesinger had sent Col. Hallock to Iran on contract as a consultant. And the Pentagon's Directorate for Defense Information reported last year, in answer to questions, that Intrex, Inc., a California concern headed by Col. Hallock, had Defense Department contracts worth \$2,897,067.

According to a Senate staff report made public in August, Col. Hallock's role was understood to be to provide the Shah and his arms purchasing officer, Gen. Hassan Toufanian, "with independent analyses on weapons procurement and to keep Schlesinger informed of the Shah's views and/or problem areas as they developed."

The report said Col. Hallock remained Mr. Schlesinger's unofficial representative until September, 1975, and was "until very recently" employed as a private adviser by Gen. Toufanian. Yet in a letter dated Jan. 8 and addressed to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, the general said:

"I wish to emphasize that Col. Hallock's services with this government have been terminated and we assume no responsibility for any activity he engaged in which was not specifically authorized by this government during his period of employment."

The distrust seems to have been prompted by an article in The Washington Post, Jan. 3, asserting that "the multibillion-dollar U.S. military equipment sales program in Iran is edging out of control," and mentioning "the dangers and corruptions that have afflicted the U.S. arms sale program in Iran" and elsewhere.

The article drew on what it said were memorandums by Col. Hallock about conversations in which Iranians expressed dissatisfaction with Americans and specifically with Eric von Marbod, the present Defense Department representative.

Sen. Jackson
Lauds Carter
Soviet Policy

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., for years the nemesis of the White House on relations with the Soviet Union, yesterday lauded the direction in which President Carter is headed "at this time."

Sen. Jackson holds key positions in the Senate on nuclear weapons strategy and on energy policy. He was the prime challenger of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on U.S.-Soviet détente and on Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, often frustrating Mr. Kissinger's policies to the delight of the hawks.

But now, he said in an interview, "I am very pleased" with the President's positions so far. There has been speculation at the White House and elsewhere that, as a Democrat, Sen. Jackson was likely to be more cooperative with a Democratic administration. But there was no certainty of that, given the senator's natural affinity for the role of challenger of the White House, and his "reservations" on Mr. Carter's arms control nominee, Paul Warnke.

Sen. Jackson said that a break last Friday set this pattern: "I intend to work with President Carter, and he wants to work with me, and he so indicated.... But when I feel very deeply about something, I'm going to disagree. I think that's my role. I think that's what our system is all about."

Sen. Jackson welcomed the views expressed by Mr. Carter at his news conference Tuesday on human rights in the Soviet Union and on nuclear weapons negotiations with the Kremlin.

Although there was "a little wobbling at first" by the Carter administration, Sen. Jackson said, he is "very pleased with the way this administration is moving, thus far, on the issue of human rights," the central theme in any meaningful foreign policy.

Carter Borrows
Truman's Sign

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Feb. 10 (AP).—Harry S. Truman's well-known sign, "The Buck Stops Here," is returning to the White House at the request of President Carter.

Last week a White House staff member telephoned the Truman Library to ask if Mr. Carter could borrow the sign and Dr. Benedict Zobrist, library director, agreed to send it this week.

The last time the White House asked for something of value from the library was two years ago when President Gerald Ford borrowed a painting of Truman to hang in the Cabinet room. The picture is still in Washington, Dr. Zobrist said.

New U.S. Protocol Chief
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—President Carter today chose Evan Dobelle, commissioner of environmental management for Massachusetts, as the new U.S. chief of protocol. He will succeed Shirley Temple Black.

Oklahoman Cites 'Misguided Provisions' of New Law
Senator Acts to Lower Tax of Americans Abroad

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Herald Tribune).—Legislation that could substantially ease the increased U.S. tax burden of Americans living and working abroad by repealing part of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 has been introduced by Sen. Dewey Bartlett.

The Oklahoma Republican strongly urged the "earliest possible consideration and passage" of his bill, preferably before the April 15 deadline for filing 1976 U.S. income tax returns.

In remarks inserted into the Congressional Record characterizing the foreign income section of the reform act as "one of its most misguided provisions," Sen. Bartlett proposed:

• Restoration of the \$20,000 (\$25,000 for Americans working abroad more than three years) income exclusion, which had been reduced by the Tax Reform Act to \$15,000 in each case.
• Repeal of a provision making income in excess of the excluded amount taxable at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made.
• Allowance of the total amount of foreign income tax paid as a credit against U.S. income taxes. Language of the reform act made foreign income tax paid on excluded income ineligible for use as a credit against U.S. income taxes.

In urging passage of his measure, Sen. Bartlett declared that the law as it now stands is "punitive in its effects on individual Americans abroad and great disservice to American business overseas generally."

He added that the overall effect of the law, unless it is changed, will be that "Americans will lose jobs and that American companies operating abroad will be forced to cut back their activities or increase their product prices."

Signed by Ford

Former President Gerald Ford signed the comprehensive Tax Reform Act Oct. 4, significantly altering the tax treatment of foreign income. The tax package was designed to raise \$1.6 billion in new revenue.

The measure, passed in September by the House and Senate, was the first major tax reform measure enacted since 1968.

Mr. Ford said at the time that he had some misgivings about the measure but "on balance, however, this legislation is sound, positive and long overdue."

The Bartlett bill has been sent to the Senate Finance Committee. However, under a provision of the Constitution that requires all tax legislation to be initiated in the House, the Senate panel can do

nothing until the House Ways and Means Committee acts on its version of the proposal.

Rep. William Ketchum, R-Calif., a member of the Ways and Means panel, will introduce a bill almost identical to the Bartlett measure "within two weeks," aides said.

Swift Action Unlikely

Many congressional tax experts consider the possibility of swift action extremely remote and some said that the prospects for any action of this type during the current congressional term were not very bright.

Staffers on both House and Senate sides of Capitol Hill said they did not see, at the present time, the substantial change in congressional sentiment needed to rescind the foreign income provisions. But they noted that there had been some new support for a change in the reform bill provisions and did not rule out the possibility that continued protests by corporations and Americans abroad could produce enough support to pass the Bartlett measure.

A staff member in Sen. Bartlett's office was particularly optimistic, saying he was sure that something would be done to change the current law before the end of the term.

Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., has agreed to act as a co-sponsor of the measure. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., is planning to introduce a bill dealing with the same subject sometime "in the near future," according to an aide.

Many congressmen and senators have remarked on the large



Sen. Dewey Bartlett

number of complaints they are getting from corporations and Americans overseas concerning the tax provisions affecting individuals abroad. Sen. Bartlett inserted a number of these complaints into the Congressional Record.

To illustrate the current law and the effects of the Bartlett proposals, consider a married, childless American citizen, living and working in France for five years and earning last year a taxable income—after all deductions—of \$35,000. He pays French income tax of about \$7,600, of which \$1,500 is attributable to the first \$15,000 and \$6,100 to the remaining \$20,000.

Under the provisions of the Bartlett proposals, he would exclude \$25,000, leaving a gross U.S. taxable income of \$10,000. This \$10,000 would be treated as though it were his only income. His tax on that amount would be \$1,380. Since he would have already paid \$7,600 in French income tax and since this would be fully creditable against his U.S. tax, his American tax liability would be totally offset and he would owe the U.S. government no income tax.

Purposes of the Act
Sen. Bartlett noted that the avowed purposes of the Tax Reform Act included making taxes more equitable, simplifying the tax code, continuing the economic stimulus of last year's tax cuts and strengthening taxpayers' rights.

He declared that the provision of the act dealing with individual income earned abroad will "undermine each one of these laudable ideals."

"American citizens living and working abroad do not have the benefit of many services available at home that are paid for by taxes," he said. "When an employer provides these services in the form of various allowances, they are considered part of the taxpayer's income. It was to compensate for this 'inflated calculation of personal income' that the exclusions were first written into law."

"Concern for equal treatment of taxpayers," Sen. Oklahoma concluded, "demands that some attempt be made to realistically compensate individuals for cost-of-living and quality-of-living differentials."

Carter to Answer Phone-Callers
In Live, 2-Hour Radio Broadcast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—President Carter will spend two hours answering questions from the public in a live radio broadcast on Saturday, March 5, the White House announced today.

Press Secretary Jody Powell said the two-hour broadcast from the Oval Office will be one in a series of efforts by Mr. Carter to get in touch with the voters.

Callers will be able to dial a toll-free number, to be announced later. Mr. Powell said that those whose questions are used will be selected at random.

CBS Radio will carry the broadcast, to be called "Ask President Carter," and later will make available film and sound recordings of the broadcast to other networks.

Walter Cronkite, anchorman of "CBS Evening News," will be with Mr. Carter "to help with the broadcast," Mr. Powell said. Before defining Mr. Cronkite's role as that of moderator, the press secretary jokingly said, "Our assumption is that there will be people in this country who would be disrespectful to the President but that no one would be disrespectful to Mr. Cronkite."

The White House spokesman said that CBS first proposed the program while Mr. Carter was in Plains, Ga., preparing to assume the presidency.

Philadelphia Press Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 (AP).—This fourth largest U.S. city was without a daily newspaper today after union members sympathizing with striking workers at the Inquirer and the Daily News refused to print the Evening Bulletin.



A NEW NEW WORLD.

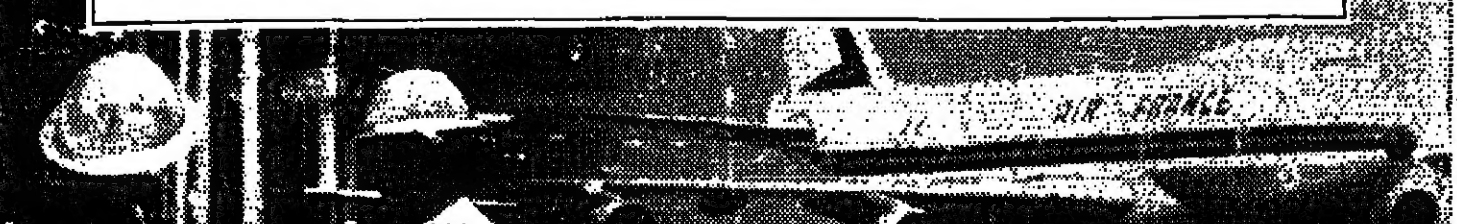
Air France's Middle East network. It facilitates communication with an increasingly important part of the world, the oil producing nations in the Middle East, and it reflects the image of the world Air France is building: a new new world.

A convenient world: a wide choice of flights to 11 cities throughout the Middle East permits greater flexibility in planning business trips.

An easy world: Air France, co-developer of the Concorde, also has one of the world's largest fleets of B 747's and offers in the Middle East networks the large capacity Airbus on many flights. So it's easier to reserve a seat even on short notice. And you travel with more space and comfort.

A cosy world: on Air France there's always First Class. So you can take advantage of fine French food and service whenever you wish. Discover this world for yourself on Air France.

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U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs

The commotion in the liberal community about President Carter's proposals to stimulate the economy deserves a closer look. The dispute, although among friends, is basic: Can the programs designed to fight recession be distinguished from those needed to combat chronic unemployment?

Organized labor challenges the distinction and wants stimulus through the biggest possible program to create public-service jobs. The President's economic team wants to preserve the distinction, concentrating on stimulus now and selective job programs later. Impressed by the political strength of the unions and the logic of his experts, Mr. Carter has wisely chosen a middle course.

The AFL-CIO, which speaks by definition for the customarily employed, wants a big program to create jobs this year and next in the public sector plus additional investments in public works. It argues that the ultimate purpose of stimulus is more jobs, so why not create jobs in the most direct possible way? Virtually every community needs to repair roads and maintain parks; if some money is thus wasted on hastily organized projects, the waste would surely be no greater than paying workers to line up for their weekly unemployment dole.

Liberal economists, including Mr. Carter's Council of Economic Advisers, begin with the philosophical objection that unemployment is no excuse for expanding public payrolls as long as other means exist to draw idle workers back into the private economy. They then point to practical objections. A very large public employment program cannot be organized in less than six months—too long to wait for the desired government payouts to stimulate production. Moreover, some states and localities would resist the program; their governors and mayors do not relish firing people when the stimulus funds

run out. Some more willing local governments would only use the money for projects they planned in any case, in effect applying their own measures of tax relief.

Most disturbing to economists is the fate of the workers hired in a temporary stimulus program. When recovery is achieved, would they be abandoned in an unprepared private market or would they become a formidable constituency to perpetuate the public jobs, a continuing tax burden?

The President has devised an artful compromise. He proposes to stimulate at once, most through reduced income taxes this year, and to plan now for a big public jobs program next year—aimed at chronic unemployment, without displeasing George Meany.

This is an acceptable price to pay for labor support of the needed tax rebate. But the economists' fears should not be forgotten. We would add our own fear that public-service jobs created too hastily or too broadly will only discredit the whole idea of public employment, without which the chronically jobless will never gain relief.

Of the 1.7 million unemployed that the Department of Labor expects to assist with public jobs or training, many will be recession victims capable of tending for themselves once the economy is running full tilt. Thus Ray Marshall, the secretary of labor, will be gambling that he can transform the crash program into a narrowly targeted longer-term program of assistance to displaced older workers and the unskilled young. This will require the weaning of the able and fit from public payrolls and the re-education of Congress to the proper purposes of continuing federal effort. We hope Mr. Marshall is up to the task.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Hustler Obscenity Case

When the Supreme Court last spoke on obscenity in 1973, it in effect authorized communities to establish their own definitions of the "prurient" or "patently offensive" in word or picture. Many predicted an era of confusion from the ruling, written by Chief Justice Burger for a 5-to-4 majority. They denied Mr. Burger's contention that, for the first time in 16 years, the court had agreed on "concrete guidelines to isolate 'hard core' pornography from expression protected by the First Amendment."

We agreed then that communities should have the right to prevent what they deem to be offensive materials from being displayed to juveniles or uninterested adults. But we sided emphatically with the dissenting justices, who denounced the decision as a "state-ordered regimentation of our minds." We thought that "police-court morality" will have a heyday and were persuaded by the warning of Justice Douglas that the ruling "would make it possible to ban any paper or any journal or magazine in some benighted place."

The jailing this week of Larry Flynt, the editor and publisher of *Hustler*, suggests that Justice Douglas only understated the danger. *Hustler* is a crude example of what are known as "gripping magazines," apparently third in popularity behind *Playboy* and *Penthouse*. Flynt was charged and convicted of pandering obscenity and engaging in organized crime. The benighted place was a Hamilton County Common Pleas Court in Cincinnati. Its sentence was 7 to 25 years in prison.

The country's concern clearly went far beyond the control or even the banning of a magazine offensive to its community. By jailing the publisher of a national publication, it was groping for a procedure by which one of the "benighted" places of Justice Douglas might become the self-anointed protector of the nation's morals, silencing any publication, blacking out any television

program and halting the showing of any motion picture.

The case against Flynt bore many signs of judicial persecution. Neither he nor any of his acquitted codefendants reside or work in Hamilton County. (*Hustler* is published in Columbus, printed in Dayton and New York and distributed from Derby, Conn.) The trial judge would not allow similar magazines to be shown in evidence, thus implying a desire to make an example of *Hustler*. The charge that Flynt had engaged in "organized" crime was derived from the fact that he had entered into a routine contract with the local distributor of newspapers and magazines, though none of the executives of that company was brought to trial. Finally, Flynt was denied bail while waiting to appeal.

Now, the nature of *Hustler* may mute the voices normally heard in forceful defense of a free press. That would be most unfortunate, indeed a dangerous first step down a slippery slope from First Amendment guarantees.

We find the magazine to be just as distasteful as do some citizens of Hamilton County. Flynt is an exploiter of low taste, perhaps a corrupter of deeper values. But our opinion has no bearing on his freedom to publish and we can think of nothing more sinister than the attempt to regulate public taste or to interfere with publishing by throwing publishers or writers or actors in jail.

There is little virtue in leaping to the defense of admirable publications. The test of our commitment to a free society lies in the courage to defend the disreputable or the vulgar in the service of a higher goal. The Hamilton County prosecutor conceded that he wished to draw a line, to test a theory of law. The case is indeed a test—of the Supreme Court's ambiguous 1973 ruling. It has failed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moribund East African Bloc

The imminent collapse of East African Airways probably signals the final disintegration of the East African community. Established 10 years ago and intended to provide a group organization for activities affecting all three countries in this historically homogeneous region, the community has suffered from troubles similar to those that have so far stultified European integration. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have developed very different national systems since independence and nationalistic attitudes have combined with chronic financial difficulties to render cooperation virtually impossible. The three nations have in practice been going their own ways for a considerable time now, and bankruptcy by the communities' airline will merely set the seal on a process of

disintegration that was already almost complete.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Madrid-Moscow Ties

The re-establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the two [Spain and the Soviet Union] has been patiently prepared since the public handshake exchanged in Helsinki by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Arias Navarro, then the Spanish Premier. This re-establishment is very symbolic. It cannot fail to affect Spanish public opinion, still sensitive to virulent propaganda denouncing international Communism as the absolute evil. A formal recognition of the Spanish Communist party should follow logically within the evolution desired by the government and accepted by most Spaniards.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 11, 1902

PARIS—There is to be built in Paris an American Hospital, where all citizens of the United States of America will find, in case of illness, careful medical and surgical attention, free of any charge. The funds for the purchase of land, for the construction of buildings, for the complete fitting up of a model modern hospital, and for the endowment of the same, are available. The work will begin shortly.

Fifty Years Ago

February 11, 1927

WEST ORANGE, N.J.—Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, is expected to arrive here tomorrow to spend the day with Thomas A. Edison, the occasion being the inventor's 80th birthday. Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison have been close friends for many years, the former having been the chief engineer of the Detroit Edison Co. for 25 years when he built the first of the many million Ford automotive vehicles.



The Evolution of Jerry Brown

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

SACRAMENTO—Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., a darling of no-growth environmentalists, sat in his state capital office this week bragging about California's recent economic growth and expressing hope for more—a sign of evolution by this most fascinating young politician.

Supporters say Brown was stunned when Dow Chemical Co. set up with environmental red tape, abandoned a petrochemical plant planned in California. This immediately brought an attempt by the governor to cut down bureaucratic harassment of business. But beyond the Dow affair, Brown seems impelled toward pro-business positions by the sheer logic of his own philosophy.

Even more than when he entered office in 1975, Brown today doubles government's effectiveness—particularly in maintaining a high-employment economy. But his administration's pro-environmentalist, anti-business tone during the first two years discouraged job creation in the private sector. Now, Brown's quiet move to warm this state's chilly business climate indicates his belief that jobs are generated primarily by private capital.

No New Taxes

Combined with restrained spending and no new taxes, this overture to "business" moves Brown rightward for his 1978 re-election campaign—deepening defection which is rampant among Republicans here. Although polls show Brown's popularity down, Republican leaders privately call him unstable. And an impressive re-election could hurry him back to national politics.

Gov. Brown, 38, cannot forget 1976 when his late-starting campaign defeated Jimmy Carter in six out of six presidential primaries. Brown's aides, unimpressed with candidate Carter, see in his presidency neo-populist gimmicks borrowed from Brown (including the plagiarized "new spirit" slogan) covering up pedestrian policies. "If Jerry is re-elected by a million votes and Carter's record is just so-so," a Brown insider told us, "look for a challenge at the beginning of 1980."

Three years before any such challenge, however, Brown has some trouble with fundamentally conservative middle-class Californians. The reasons are many: Brown's conventionally liberal line in the presidential primaries, his championing of Cesar Chavez's defeated farm workers' referendum, his recent pledge to veto capital punishment if passed by the legislature.

On another flank, organized labor has lost patience with Brown's pinch-penny fiscal policy. Add to this unaccustomed press criticism, and one long-time supporter describes Brown at bay, afflicted with the third-year governor's blahs. Yet, in a long interview, we found him characteristically ebullient and irreverent, thinking on his feet as few politicians can.

'Duties'

This year's addition to Brownism is the notion that "citizens have duties in addition to rights." Brown proposes "voluntarism," with private citizens taking over some chores from professional social workers. Correctly perceiving the threat here, labor leaders and Democratic legislators have condemned and ridiculed Brown's idea.

"Voluntarism" stems from Brown's profound distrust of government, his major link to middle-class voters. He sees government as self-aggrandizing ("more and more people derive their sustenance from the public household"). To Brown, state legislators working nearly full time in Sacramento away from their constituents are "bureaucratic politicians" integrally connected with this expensive system.

In addition, he so categorizes the University of California's Board of Regents, calling it "excessively ceremonial" and devoted to the university's high budget. Brown has been disrupting senate Regent meetings ("They sound like a play by Tennessee") with demands for justification of rising costs. Even more disconcerting

to the university was his recent appointment to a 15-year regent's term of Verne Orr, a conservative Republican who was Gov. Ronald Reagan's parramorous state finance director.

While recently at Bodega Bay with fellow environmentalists ostensibly to listen to whales, Brown spent five hours talking to Nobel laureate and conservative economist Milton Friedman; they found wide areas of agreement about limiting government. Brown's property-tax program puts permanent limits on local government's growth, looking suspiciously similar to an old Reagan plan.

Popularity

Brown's lieutenants predict his renewed popularity with the middle class because of two issues: taxes and crime. He proposes property-tax rebates for those making less than \$36,000 a year and will stress law-and-order at every chance (honoring the effective Santa Ana police force with an unannounced Satur-

day night visit that found the governor riding patrol cars at 3 a.m.)

Even his stand against capital punishment, which backs public opinion, is considered a political masterstroke by strategists of both parties. Since Brown has been irreversibly committed against capital punishment, why not quickly get the issue out of the way? Furthermore, since he will not lobby against an override of his veto, the legislature may save Brown a losing campaign issue in 1978 by passing the bill in 1977.

Brown's possible nemesis is not the death penalty but California's economy, threatened by two years of drought and that anti-business climate. So, the evolving young governor drops his old "less is better" talk and instead starts wooing business investment. Beyond that, more than riding in patrol cars and listening to whales, his governorship is marked by a genuine effort, transcending rhetoric, to reduce and rationalize the role of government.

SAN FRANCISCO—There is a peculiar, almost venomous intensity in some of the opposition to Paul Warnke as President Carter's chief arms control negotiator—a feeling beyond the usual policy disagreement in a democracy. It is as if the opponents have made him a symbol of something they dislike so much that they want to destroy him.

The feeling was in the air of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the Warnke nomination. It was there in the impassioned critical testimony of Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., and in the letter from Paul Nitze opposing Warnke, his former Pentagon colleague. And it had been there in the anonymous anti-Warnke memorandum circulated before the hearing.

Letters

Nationalism

Recently, a writer suggested that nationalism is inevitable because people instinctively seek after "their own kind." However, as we survey the development of group interaction throughout history, we find the need for cohesion of the larger group.

During this time, the barriers raised against other groups have been responsible for much suffering and inhumanity. Barriers other than nationalism must of course share this responsibility. It is time that we took practical steps to implement a wider vision, a vision of one world where "our own kind" is nothing less than the totality of humanity. This vision, affirming that the differences between people are less than the similarities, represents the only way to prevent national and international conflicts which historically have resulted in greater unification at much greater cost.

To achieve this vision, we must see our own culture not as a barrier to protect us, but as a bridge, to be used to reach out to and to learn from other cultures, in a process of mutual enrichment. We must understand that barriers exist primarily in our own minds.

In our modern world, where the destiny of groups is increasingly interlinked, we must put aside our age-old selfishness and practice unselfishness in local and global relationships.

To quote Dr. Frank Buchman, "Nationalism can unite a nation; supranationalism can unite a world."

ALLAN L. OLDFIELD.
Montreal.

The nomination does not seem to be threatened in the Senate. Carter took the occasion of his first presidential press conference, on the day the Warnke hearings began, to reaffirm his support of the nominee and to endorse in remarkably strong terms the Warnke view of the advantages of effective arms limitation.

Intensity of Feeling

The intensity of feeling of the opposition side is nevertheless important. It signals a policy disagreement so fundamental that any imaginable arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union will face powerful resistance. And it signals the rise of a new militant coalition on national security issues.

The new coalition has many strands. The traditional right is there, along with unrepentant Vietnam hawks and the labor and industrial and military elements usually favoring higher defense spending.

But there is a new element, an intellectual one. It includes strong supporters of Israel who since the Yom Kippur war have become a significant factor in the growing support for larger U.S. defense budgets. The magazine *Commentary* is at the heart of this element, along with such senators as Henry Jackson and Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

The New Republic, now a leading pro-Israel voice, made a sustained attack on Warnke long before the election.

The military-intellectual complex, it could be called. It is symbolized by the recently formed Committee on the Present Danger, whose members include John Connally, Laurence Kirkland of the AFL-CIO, Nitze—and Norman Podhoretz, editor of *Commentary*, and Saul Bellow.

The common thread of this coalition is intense suspicion of Soviet intentions. Concern about a nation as powerful, secretive and unbridled as the Soviet Union is right. Only a fool believes that Soviet leaders are a kindly lot who will make the world a better place if we just trust them. But it is outrageous—and dangerous—to imply anyone favoring arms limitation is such a fool.

The misrepresentation of Warnke's views is instructive in this regard. Critics cited a passage in which he stated that the effect that U.S. actions had inspired "the Soviet Union to spend its substance on military manpower and weaponry."

But the misquoting of the superpower arms race is precisely what each side's new weapons systems inspire the others. Warnke was looking at the side that we can most immediately affect: ourselves. The point he was making—has been making for years—is that we Americans, believing ourselves rational,

"... if the United States does get involved it should insist that all schools here [in Cyprus] start teaching students they are 'Cyriots,' regardless of language just as their European peers learned they are Swiss."

This appears to be a bald call for a nationalistic indoctrination. Americans usually reject the concept and its companion, The end justifies the means. And the demand that the United States "insist" on such a fascist scheme is a throwback to the repudiated policies of the CIA under Nixon and his predecessors.

I hope that Mr. Sulzberger will have second thoughts about this. Democracy is not necessarily a neat and orderly form of social organization, but it has its benefits.

RALPH BUNCE.
Athens.

Lure for Carter

Foreign Policy Melon

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—"I never met a president yet who could resist biting into the lush melon of foreign policy." Jimmy Carter has proven no exception to that observation by the veteran diplomat and sage-about-town, David Bruce.

On the contrary, as his first press conference demonstrated, the new President has plunged into fine detail on a wide variety of international issues. In consequence, he seems likely to miss the rare chance for dealing on a sustained and thorough basis with a far more critical matter—the economic problem which has at the heart of almost all the country's present discontent.

Mr. Carter had that rare chance because when he came to office there was no overarching foreign policy crisis—no Berlin, no Korea, no Vietnam, no cold war even. The big future headache—dealing with the Third World—was still a ways off.

Sensitive Topics

In the interim, to be sure, there were some sensitive topics—Panama, the Near East, a second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union. But these were all at the stage where the first moves could be made discreetly at relatively low levels.

Set against those issues, the weakness of the economy was far more significant and more difficult to handle. Part of the weakness was a sluggish recovery after a deep recession which left unemployment hanging at around 8 per cent for last year.

Carter moved cautiously to meet that part of the difficulty. He submitted to the Congress last week an economic stimulus package designed to make available an additional \$31 billion for job programs, public works, and tax cuts to consumers and business over the next two years. But that stimulus package, which was minimal to begin with, seems to have been rendered inadequate by the costs of the recent deep freeze.

Moreover, there remains a far more intractable part of the economic problem—inflation. Wage settlements have been rising over the past year at around 8 per cent. Productivity, or output per man-hour, has been rising by only about 2.5 per cent. Since prices keep pace with wages minus productivity, there has been a built-in inflationary factor

of about 5 1/2 per cent per year. Add to that the higher costs imposed by oil exporters on fuel, and by the cold weather on food, and there is shaping up an inflation rate of maybe 8 per cent annually.

Next Year

That rate becomes truly serious when looking ahead a year from now when recovery takes hold. At that time competition for scarce skills and resources will bid prices up a big way. With inflation mounting, the Congress—and indeed the country—will be unwilling to pay for any of the basic reforms in health, welfare, urban affairs and criminal justice that are so vital. Inflation will once again be the enemy of social progress.

So along with a program for stimulating economic growth, the administration needs to develop a strategy for containing inflation, for de-escalating the rise in wages and prices. That so-called "incomes policy" would use various government powers—from publicly through purchasing policy to requirements of advance notice—to hold down wages and prices. While bound to put both business and labor to fix the own prices, and labor which likes to negotiate its own wages, an incomes policy could be pushed through if associated with the economic stimulus that everybody wants.

But before facing up to incomes policy, before doing a really solid job on the economy, Mr. Carter was tempted by the lush melon of foreign policy. He submitted himself to the Vice-President Mondale's tour of the allied countries. He began using the White House as a pulpit on issues of human rights behind the Iron Curtain. At his press conference he put forward, almost as if showcasing, overly-detailed proposals on a strategic arms agreement which are at odds with views inside his own administration and among many other countries.

I do not mean to demean any of these issues. Arms control and human rights are obviously important. But presidential statements and decisions on foreign policy issues are not yet urgent, and they ought to be deferred until Mr. Carter makes the most of the unique opportunity he has to tackle the domestic economic problem that has such clear priority.

Warnke and the Brooding Hawks

By Anthony Lewis

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But there is a new element, an intellectual one. It includes strong supporters of Israel who since the Yom Kippur war have become a significant factor in the growing support for larger U.S. defense budgets. The magazine *Commentary* is at the heart of this element, along with such senators as Henry Jackson and Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

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should try the first steps to stop the spiral of increased arms spending.

Warnke articulated exceptions, ally well, under the pressures of the Senate hearing, the reasons for thinking that effective arms limitation would make this country more secure. Not less. He gave the example of the U.S. decision years ago to develop and deploy missiles with multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles. When the Russians inevitably followed suit, we ended up feeling less secure than we had managed to stop the development on both sides.

Not So Easy

Of course it is not so easy to get effective, verifiable agreements. But the alternative is a competition with its own Gresham's law: making the arms balance progressively more expensive and less stable. Congressman Stratton faulted Warnke for having opposed such weapons systems as MIRVs and the solid ballistic missile—as if new hardware automatically produced more security. History teaches that it does not.

Carter made very similar points, at his press conference, about the potential gains for true security and arms agreements. He made clear his own commitment to the effort—much deeper than I had understood. The fact that he has those views is doubtless what so greatly agitates the critics of Warnke.

Carter now knows the political resistance he faces in the arm field. He will be discouraged by having in his administration Adm. Stansfield Turner, his CIA choice, a military man of unusual breadth of intellect and James Schlesinger, one skeptic about Soviet intentions who argues policy without personal animus. He has in Warnke, a man of instinctive mind who stay cool under pressure. And in the end, the President may find, as John Kennedy did, that careful steps toward peace generate their own popular support.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1977

Page 7

Japanese Ship Prices aid Due to Rise Now

Feb. 10 (AP)—Japan's shipbuilders will raise the price of new ships by 10 per cent, according to a three-point plan to world crisis in the Japanese sources report.

will be effective from this past Jan. 1 through December, 1978. Japan's shipbuilders will raise the price of new ships by 10 per cent, according to a three-point plan to world crisis in the Japanese sources report.

Kyo Vetoes ve to Boost ue of Yen

Feb. 10 (Reuters)—The Japanese government has no intention of deliberately making a move to boost the yen, according to a statement by the Ministry of Finance today.

They added, without elaborating, that if European nations do not take adequate measures to improve the situation of their yards, Japan will have to reconsider the situation.



Lyman Hamilton



Harold Geneen

Hamilton, ITT Vice-President, Put in Line to Succeed Geneen

By William D. Smith
NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT)—The long-standing question of who would succeed Harold Geneen as chief executive officer of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. appears to have been answered.

U.S. Rejects Stimulus to Offset Harsh Winter

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT)—The Carter administration has apparently decided against recommending any additional stimulus for the economy because of the depressing effects of the cold weather.

Even though growth in the first quarter may be less than it would have been with a normal winter, key economic spokesmen in the administration now feel that much of the lost production will be made up over the longer term.

Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said in an interview that he saw no reason to change his basic view that the economy would grow this year as a whole by 5.75 to 6 per cent and that unemployment by the year's end would be within the range of 6.7 to 6.9 per cent.

These are the goals the administration had initially targeted in proposing a \$31-billion two-year stimulus of tax cuts and direct job-creation programs. "There is no firm evidence the weather will be significantly effective in changing the overall picture," Mr. Schultze observed.

Business Group Asks Role in U.S. Planning

By Paul Lewis

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT)—A powerful group of U.S. business leaders asked the Carter administration and the new Congress yesterday to curb the growth of government interference in the economy and said they wanted more of a voice in forming national policy.

The businessmen's views were contained in a policy statement issued by the Business Roundtable, an organization that represents about 175 major corporations and is under the direction of Irving Schapiro, chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The statement added: "It is important, therefore, that business leaders bring their special experience, knowledge and competence to the formulation of national policy." But after making their views known, they should "accept the decisions of democracy," it said.

Oversold Position on NYSE Helps Stock Prices Advance

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT)—A technically oversold condition and warming temperatures in much of the eastern United States helped the stock market post its first gain of the week. The market gave back part of the advance in late trading, but most popular averages still pointed higher.

Analysts said the improved weather of the last two days tended to relieve some of the immediate fears surrounding the energy shortage, which earlier in the year had forced many businesses to shut down operations.

Still, most analysts believed the turnaround in the market was spurred mostly by technical factors following six weeks of declining stock prices.

West Germany's Payments Moved Into Surplus in 1976

FRANKFURT, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ)—The overall payments balance for West Germany in 1976 produced a preliminary surplus of 8.79 billion marks, compared with a deficit of 2.219 billion marks in 1975, the Bundesbank announced today.

The current account of goods and services showed a preliminary surplus of 8.461 billion marks in the year, against a surplus of 9.447 billion marks in 1975.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

out-of-the-way countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly. What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions, less red tape, fewer errors.

Trade Development Bank

As TDB has grown, it has maintained the tradition of personal service that is one of its major strengths. Experienced account officers coordinate the bank's worldwide activities to serve individual clients effectively, wherever they do business.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

CBS			Kaiser Industries		
Year	1976	1975	Fourth Quarter	1975	
Revenue	660.10	574.70	Revenue	18	
Profits	47.90	35.70	Profits	2	
Per share	1.68	1.25	Per share	1	
Year	1976	1975	Year	1975	
Revenue	2,230.80	1,938.90	Revenue	1,04	
Profits	164.00	122.90	Profits	5	
Per share	5.75	4.30	Per share	1	
McGraw-Hill				McGraw-Hill	
Year	1976	1975	Fourth Quarter	1975	
Revenue	876.00	832.40	Revenue	24	
Profits	37.90	33.90	Profits	1	
Per share	0.49	0.45	Per share	1	
Year	1976	1975	Year	1975	
Revenue	3,610.00	2,310.00	Revenue	1,00	
Profits	149.30	132.30	Profits	5	
Per share	1.95	1.75	Per share	1	
Standard Brands				Standard Brands	
Year	1976	1975	Fourth Quarter	1975	
Revenue	1,790.00	1,440.00	Revenue	55	
Profits	119.90	102.70	Profits	1	
Per share	3.70	3.17	Per share	1	
Textron				Textron	
Year	1976	1975	Year	1975	
Revenue	551.50	518.50	Revenue	1,96	
Profits	8.20	9.70	Profits	6	
Per share	0.84	0.68	Per share	1	
Sunbeam				Sunbeam	
Year	1976	1975	Third Quarter	1975	
Revenue	1,850.00	1,650.00	Revenue	32	
Profits	136.30	117.40	Profits	3	
Per share	1.06	0.92	Per share	1	
Year	1976	1975	Nine Months	1975	
Revenue	6,750.00	5,950.00	Revenue	80	
Profits	423.00	365.00	Profits	2	
Per share	3.29	2.88	Per share	1	
Genesco				Genesco	
Year	1976	1975	Fourth Quarter	1975	
Revenue	277.60	292.20	Revenue	66	
Profits	-1.40	-5.30	Profits	3	
Per share	-	0.35	Per share	1	
Year	1976	1975	Year	1975	
Revenue	555.20	568.90	Revenue	2,63	
Profits	0.80	11.00	Profits	12	
Per share	-	0.74	Per share	1	
Williams Cos.				Williams Cos.	
Year	1976	1975	Year	1975	
Revenue	1,214.70	1,130.40	Revenue	1,00	
Profits	49.80	30.50	Profits	6	
Per share	1.72	1.06	Per share	1	

Callaghan Urges Wage Restraint

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuters)—Prime Minister James Callaghan appealed to British workers today to accept a third year of wage restraint, which he said was the only alternative to a new burst of inflation.

Mr. Callaghan was addressing the House of Commons against a background of growing trade union dissatisfaction at the disparity between rising prices and controlled wage increases.



—1976-'77—		Sis.	Chge	—1976-'77—		Sis.	Chge	—1976-'77—		Sis.	Chge
Stocks and	P/E 100s:	High Low Quot.	3 p.m. prev. Close	Stocks and	P/E 100s:	High Low Quot.	3 p.m. prev. Close	Stocks and	P/E 100s:	High Low Quot.	3 p.m. prev. Close

11th February, 1977

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976-77 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Feb. 16	HIGH-WED. MON.-LOW	%E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 74, 76, 75	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 259.50	398	399 - 393	4	4.9	42.53 - 39.14 - 33.00c	9,549	Group expects 7% consol. turnover to be 24 billion FF. (vs. 33.7 billion)
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS.	Insurance	318 - 307.50	254.80	254 - 253.80	9	4.3	9.96 - 13.27 - 28.52	2,623	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. 76, div. 77 despite new share distrib.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE.	Glass, food	734 - 438.50	437	459 - 438.50	—	5.8	102 - 28.38 - 84.39c	1,882	Group 1976 cash flow expected exceed that of 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS ...	Shipping Air Trans.	208 - 168.50	168	167.50 - 163.30	10	6.5	9.20 - 16.94 - 16.41	2,666	Cie. Maritime Chargeurs Reunis 7 mos 76 = 48 MF (same)
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE...	Public works	132 - 84.30	100.10	100 - 97.80	6	7.0	9.24 - 11.35 - 18.02c	1,692	SFEDPT subsidiary to start 1 Edoa route improvement
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	147.50 - 95.10	100.40	100 - 101.50	7	6.8	13.02 - 10.35 - 15.85	5,738	C.C.F. now listed on Brussels Adm. Stock Exchange.
CREDIT INDUST. COM.	Bank	161 - 83.70	100	100 - 99.30	9	6.5	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,528	From Nov. 75 to Nov. 76 CIC customer deposits increased by
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 56	58	58 - 59.10	9	9.5	6.72 - 5.34 - 6.64c	4,880	Deposits for the last 12-month increased by 22%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	173 - 82.40	87.80	89.50 - 87	9	9.1	15.98 - 26.13 - 9.65c	3,684	1st 9 months Cie. Turinier (vs.) 2,295 MF (1974 vs. 793). Export
EURAFRANCE	Holding	287 - 169.50	167.50	167.50 - 166	5	6.6	(non signific.) - 34.58	2,193	Oct. 1, 75B-SEP. 80 76 profit = 10.79%, 77: 11 dividend (vs. 11)
FERODO S.A.F.	Agrim. Equip.	488.90 - 315	379.50	381 - 377	13	4.6	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c	1,497	Merger SIE-Marchal-Paris Ferodo to be Na. 1 in auto elect
GEN. OCCIDENTALE ...	Holding	192 - 142	176	175 - 172.50	7	3.1	— - - - 34.94c	2,806	Generale Occidentale about to full control of Cavenham Ltd.
IMETAL	Mining	724.70 - 78.10	85.50	88.50 - 84.95	35	3.9	7.39 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7,944	Copperweld subsidiary (USA) quarter, 1976 results up 23%
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	621 - 307	376	383.80 - 372.28	34	2.1	21.27 - - - 11.00c	5,157	76 net dividend = Fr. 7.93 (vs. Fr. 7.57 payable at Oct. 11)
NORD (Compagnie du)...	Holding	28 29.19, 19.80	20.50	20.80 - 20.50	71	6.5	2.03 - 0.18 - 0.29	10,415	1976 results have registered a reversal over 1975.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (m.)	88.10 - 5	73	74.50 - 73	7	8.2	11.71 - 6.32 - 16.76	2,885	81.6% of capital obtained in Haute Fourneval de Chasse 4
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem. min	119 - 45	74	74.80 - 74.10	—	6.8	14.50 - 39.30 - 6.30c	16,162	Cabel subsidiary (Luxembourg) export 40% of production
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	409.80 - 198	256.90	253.10 - 245.30	5	3.9	71.04 - 38.34 - 54.71c	1,331	Group 76 consol. turnover = 12.44 billion (vs. 35 billion FF)
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) ...	Refin.	123.70 - 84	84	80.50 - 78.10	—	—	— - - - 15.84 - - -	6,458	1st sem. 76: oil losses (-4.4%), product sales (+5.6%)
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 520	592	592 - 580	19	2.5	35.94 - 35.87 - 31.78c	926	Turnover March 1-Nov. 30, 1976 = 1,744 MF (up 15%).
ROBECO	Investm. Corp.	384 - 311	369	370.80 - 369.80	—	3.4	(not relevant)	23,572	Railways now distributing 1 fr. for 20 belgs.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Skt manuf	1980 - 1480	1820	1825 - 1420	35	1.8	- 64.64 - 71.76 - 52.21c	266	Growth in production in 76 = pairs (up 51 %)

(b) Tax credit not included. (c) Consolidated.

هكذا من الضحك

Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, The Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, The Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela, West Germany.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 10

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Limited in London, the main office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour la Grand Duché de
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KINNEY INTERNATIONAL FINANCE N.V.

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1500	Prison Co.	5	10

New Issue

\$150,000,000

Kingdom of Norway

7½% Notes Due February 1, 1982

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Kuhn Loeb & Co.
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Salomon Brothers

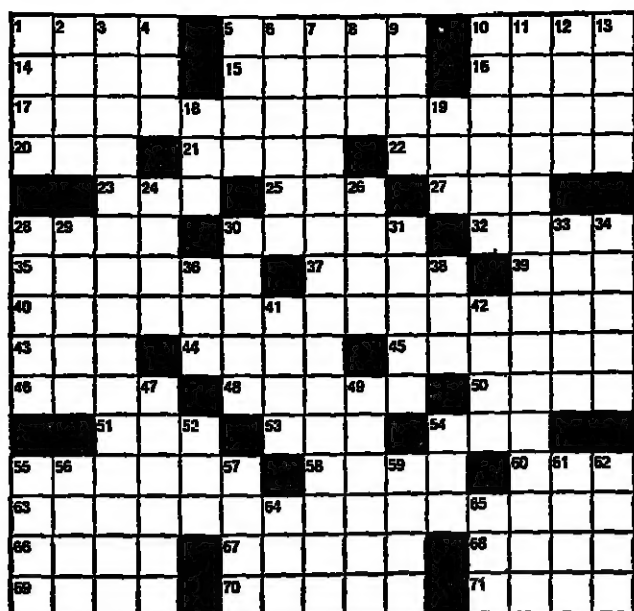
The First Boston Corporation	Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. Incorporated	Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated
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SoGen-Swiss International Corporation	Ver eins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Yamaichi International (America), Inc.	
A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated	Dominion Securities Inc.		Greenshields & Co Inc
McLeod, Young, Weir, Incorporated	Nesbitt Thomson Securities, Inc.		Wood Gundy Incorporated

Andresens Bank A/S Bergen Bank Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse Den norske Creditbank Union Bank of Norway Ltd.

February 11, 1977

CROSSWORD

By Will Wang



- ACROSS**
- Kind of mark or slinger
 - Places for pigs
 - Certain old woman's home
 - Greek pitcher
 - Omit
 - Before meeny
 - Gift for Loretta
 - Accord with
 - Napoleon before Elba
 - Mistaken in Malaga
 - Trampled
 - Scandinavian rug
 - Greetings for British Isles
 - Kind of word: Abbr.
 - Dry
 - Like beds at times
- DOWN**
- Kind of sighted
 - Sentry's need
 - Musicians
 - Banana or notch
 - Flightless bird
 - Can or tray
 - Kind of railway
 - Last opus: Abbr.
 - Goose eggs
 - Low card in the bridge deck
 - String toy
 - Port of Iraq
 - Minor
 - Farm animals
 - Record
 - Fleet animal
 - Bricklayers' needs
 - Inter
 - Sam (words on a tea's door)
 - Kind of stitch
 - Shut in
 - Time of life
 - The oak tree
 - Dutch town
 - Park of mims
 - Moon goddess
 - G.E. Show play
 - and for all
 - Like peacock's tails
 - Full of: Suffix
 - Green parrot
 - Kind of estate
 - Bore
 - Actress Ada
 - Modern deuces
 - Disapproving fan
 - Brilliant hat
 - Comedian Paul
 - Moves carefully
 - Drinkers' woes: Abbr.
 - Horse color
 - Work on a Christmas tree
 - Large birds
 - Sonata movements
 - City of Pakistan
 - Dessert
 - Aspirin
 - Eye ailment: compound: Abbr.
 - Var.
 - Bound or line
 - Third power
 - From a distance
 - Theater award
 - Glacial ridges
 - Half a dance
 - Youth

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	34	62	Overcast	MADEIRA	13	25	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	48	48	Rain	MIAMI	24	25	Cloudy
ANKARA	5	62	Rain	MILAN	42	42	Cloudy
ATHENS	26	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	16	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	17	62	Cloudy	MUNICH	3	46	Rain
BELGRADE	19	62	Cloudy	NAPLES	41	41	Cloudy
BELIN	1	39	Rain	NICE	18	60	Rain
BELUSKIA	20	64	Overcast	OSLO	4	25	Clear
BOULSAIRE	7	45	Clear	PARIS	21	41	Variable
BUDAPEST	2	36	Rain	PRAGUE	3	20	Rain
CASABLANCA	10	61	Overcast	ROME	15	50	Rain
COPENHAGEN	9	33	Clear	SOBIA	10	50	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	17	62	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	21	19	Clear
DUBLIN	5	46	Rain	TEHRAN	3	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Rain	TEL AVIV	16	61	Clear
HERNANDEZ	34	37	Rain	TOKYO	21	70	Clear
FRANKFURT	7	45	Rain	VIENNA	4	20	Rain
GENEVA	30	39	Showers	WARSAW	1	30	Overcast
HAVERDALE	11	12	Snow	WASHINGTON	11	52	Clear
HELVOLAND	19	62	Cloudy	WATKINSON	3	46	Rain
LAS PALMAS	19	62	Overcast	YOKOHAMA	21	70	Clear
LONDON	18	59	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 10, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on bank prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the week: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.			Other Funds		
(1) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(1) Alcatraz Fund	SP781.1	38.24
(2) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(2) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(3) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(3) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(4) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(4) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(5) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(5) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(6) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(6) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(7) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(7) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(8) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(8) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(9) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(9) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(10) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(10) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(11) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(11) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(12) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(12) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(13) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(13) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(14) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(14) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(15) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(15) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(16) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(16) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(17) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(17) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(18) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(18) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(19) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(19) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(20) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(20) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(21) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(21) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(22) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(22) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(23) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(23) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(24) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(24) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(25) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(25) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(26) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(26) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(27) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(27) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(28) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(28) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(29) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(29) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(30) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(30) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(31) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(31) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(32) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(32) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(33) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(33) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(34) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(34) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(35) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(35) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(36) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(36) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(37) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(37) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(38) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(38) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(39) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(39) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(40) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(40) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(41) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(41) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(42) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(42) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(43) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(43) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(44) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(44) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(45) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(45) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(46) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(46) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(47) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(47) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(48) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(48) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(49) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(49) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(50) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(50) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(51) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(51) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(52) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(52) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(53) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(53) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(54) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(54) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(55) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(55) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(56) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(56) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(57) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(57) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(58) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(58) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(59) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(59) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(60) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(60) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(61) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(61) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24
(62) Barmenia	SP781.1	38.24	(62) Barmenia Fund (A&P)	SP781.1	38.24

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BETTY BAILEY ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY

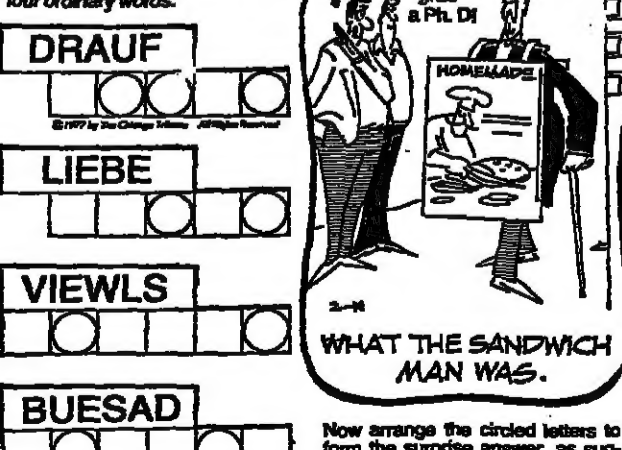


JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: YOUNG TIGER SPONGE PALATE

Answer: How the animal breeder accumulated his wealth—OVER GENERATIONS

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE GAMESMAN

The New Corporate Leaders

By Michael Maccohy, Simon & Schuster, Illustrations and diagrams, 285 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Oh dear. It looks as if a whole new set of stereotypes is about to invade America's cultural landscape. Here we had, hardly closed the door on the organization man, the executive, the status seeker and cons I, II and III, when who should come knocking but the gamesman. No, he is not a moth-eaten refugee from the works of Stephen Potter. He is the anti-hero of "The Gamesman: The New Corporate Leaders" by Michael Maccohy.

He is the very model of the modern industrial manager, who is taking over leadership of the most technically advanced companies in America. He likes to take calculated risks and is fascinated by technique and new methods. He sees a developing project, human relations, and his own career in terms of options and possibilities, as if they were a game. His character is a collection of near paradoxes understood in terms of his adaptation to the organization requirements. He is cooperative but competitive; detached and playful but compulsively driven to succeed.

"Unlike other business types, he is engaged to compete not because he wants to build an empire, not for riches, but rather for fame, glory, the exhilaration of running his team and of gaining victories. His main goal is to be known as a winner, and his deepest fear is to be labeled a loser." You get it: the gamesman; and his counterparts, the craftsman, the jungle fighter and the company man. They would like to be admitted to your scheme of things.

I suppose we really ought to welcome them. Michael Maccohy, their sponsor, is by no means an unscrupulous person. A faculty member of the Washington School of Psychiatry, a fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies and a former student and associate of Erich Fromm, Prof. Maccohy swims—beside Dr. Fromm—in that stream that holds, contra Freud, that character traits are shaped by adult experience as well as in childhood. So any study he would undertake of adult experience would be likely to have weighty implications.

And I guess "The Gamesman," despite its playful title, does constitute an important development in the study of American industrial relations. For one thing, it is based on interviews with 50 of "the most admired individuals within the best companies" in the United States—"the cutting edge of excellence," as Maccohy puts it—his theory being that "if we discovered symptoms of stunted emotional development (there), this would be more illuminating about the system than if we had been studying less successful individuals in obviously dehumanizing organizations."

For another thing, he and his associates did discover symptoms of stunted emotional development.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

1. Bopha	2. Bopha	3. Bopha	4. Bopha
5. Bopha	6. Bopha	7. Bopha	8. Bopha
9. Bopha	10. Bopha	11. Bopha	12. Bopha
13. Bopha	14. Bopha	15. Bopha	16. Bopha
17. Bopha	18. Bopha	19. Bopha	20. Bopha
21. Bopha	22. Bopha	23. Bopha	24. Bopha
25. Bopha	26. Bopha	27. Bopha	28. Bopha
29. Bopha	30. Bopha	31. Bopha	32. Bopha
33. Bopha	34. Bopha	35. Bopha	36. Bopha
37. Bopha	38. Bopha	39. Bopha	40. Bopha
41. Bopha	42. Bopha	43. Bopha	44. Bopha
45. Bopha	46. Bopha	47. Bopha	48. Bopha
49. Bopha	50. Bopha	51. Bopha	52. Bopha
53. Bopha	54. Bopha	55. Bopha	56. Bopha
57. Bopha	58. Bopha	59. Bopha	60. Bopha
61. Bopha	62. Bopha	63. Bopha	64. Bopha
65. Bopha	66. Bopha	67. Bopha	68. Bopha
69. Bopha	70. Bopha	71. Bopha	72. Bopha
73. Bopha	74. Bopha	75. Bopha	76. Bopha
77. Bopha	78. Bopha	79. Bopha	80. Bopha
81. Bopha	82. Bopha	83. Bopha	84. Bopha
85. Bopha	86. Bopha	87. Bopha	88. Bopha
89. Bopha	90. Bopha	91. Bopha	92. Bopha
93. Bopha	94. Bopha	95. Bopha	96. Bopha
97. Bopha	98. Bopha	99. Bopha	100. Bopha

BRIDGE

The West hand shown the diagram was not ideally suited for any pre-emptive action when vulnerable, since I suit was lacking solidity and his 2-3-2 distribution in the side suits was discouraging. Nevertheless, he ventured two spades, a rather unorthodox weak two-bid, North was able to make a natural bid of two no-trump, describing a spade stopper, but South had a problem.

He would have liked to make a natural bid of three diamonds, but unfortunately he and his partner had this as a transfer, showing length in hearts. He tried four diamonds, planning to follow with five clubs, but his partner raised to game.

West led the heart ten, and the declarer ran in dummy and led the club ten. East ducked, but put up his ace when the four was led to the next trick. He then returned to heart queen, which was won in dummy.

The contract was low safe with a normal three-two diamond division. South dashed the

By Geoffrey Miller

Tops Laver Exhibition

Solomon Wins
Feb. 10 (AP).—Third-
old Solomon of the
States defeated Jiri
of Czechoslovakia, 6-3,
1 a \$50,000 Grand Prix
tournament here.

In Africa In, Bloc Out

"But I am glad we played Holland. I would rather the team faced this class of opponent and learned lessons, than played against a weaker side."

Williams's 71 points was the fourth highest single-game total in National Collegiate Athletic Association history. The record is 100 points by Frank Selvy of Furman against Newberry in 1954.

SABRE FOILED—Rangers' goalie Doug Soetaert deflects shot of Sabres' Gil Perrault.

By Dave Anderson

Walker might be somewhat confused by African politics. Just because the Kenyan athletes are free to run against him doesn't mean the Tanzanians are. Kenya and Tanzania are argu-

Coghlan in the Toronto mile and against another Irishman, Niall O'Shaughnessy, of the University of Arkansas, in the 1,500-meter race at the Garden meet. But he has a chest cold. And when he had an appendectomy in October, it cost him two months of training.

Walker is 25 now, with the Moscow Olympics more than three years away.

"I'm thinking of Moscow but I'm still getting over Montreal," the world mile record-holder

"To where?" he was asked.
"To where, that's it," Walker replied. "I don't know to where."
And wherever Walker went the shadow of Bayi would follow.

62 Rue Mazarine. PARIS 6^e ASSE
designed by Dick PRICE

40 Av. P. Iar-de-Serbie (c. H.L. George-V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT—Air Cond.
DINNER "A LA CARTE" - DANCE

... H

little known and long forgotten.

Atlanta 90, Seattle 98 (Terry 22,
Drew 31; Johnson 18, Watts 15, Nor-
wood 15).

Williams's 71 points was the fourth highest single-game total in National Collegiate Athletic Association history. The record is 100 points by Frank Selvy of Furman against Newberry in 1954.

Ali was reportedly handed a list of five names and asked to pick his opponent. King was in Annapolis, Md., planning for his United States boxing championship quarterfinals on Sunday.

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Norton, who lost a 15-round decision to Muhammad Ali in a title fight last September, is guaranteed a purse of \$500,000. His overall record is 37 victories and four losses.

College Basketball

East

Boston U. 32, Vermont 77.
 Georgetown (DC) 68, Fordham 47.
 Geo. Wash. 66, Navy 59.
 Providence 84, DePaul 73.
 Rhode Is. U. 65, Boston Coll. 58.
 St. John's 57, Army 55 (exl).

East
 Boston U. 82, Vermont 77.
 Georgetown (DC) 88, Fordham 47.
 Geo. Wash. 85, Navy 59.
 Providence 84, DuPaul 73.
 Rhode Is. U. 85, Boston Coll. 58.
 St. John's 87, Army 55 (21).

Tulsa 66, Amharb 59.
 West Virginia 50, Pittsburgh 69.

South
 Duke 55, Virginia 49.
 N.C. St. 67, Davidson 53.
 Mo. Carolina 97, Maryland 70.
 So. Carolina 58, Citadel 64.

Midwest
 Colorado 51, Iowa 51, 62.
 Cornell 70, St. Lawrence 62.
 Kansas 57, Kribaska 52.
 Missouri 67, Kansas 79.
 Miami 64, Kent 56.
 Notre Dame 91, Holy Cross 73.
 Toledo 73, Ohio U. 74 (2 out).

Southeast
 Oklahoma 63, Okla. St. 51.

Wednesday's Games
 Nats 93, New Orleans 89 (Haw-
 44, Hughes 13; Williams 23, Be-
 12).
 Philadelphia 107, Milwaukee 104 (Fros-
 17; Winters 34, Nater 21).
 St. Louis 110, N.Y. Knicks 109 (Knight
 25; McAdoo 36, Mc-
 18).

Angeles 105, Buffalo 80 (Jabbar
 24; Dantley 25, Smith 17)
 Antonio 135, Detroit 129 (Kanan
 24; Lanier 30, Simpson, E.
 25).
 Boston 108, Chicago 103 (Murphy
 20; Tomjanovich 20; Holland 26, Gil-
 23).
 Santa 80, Seattle 98 (Terry 22,
 31; Johnson 18, Watts 15, Nor-
 15).

62 Rue Mazarine. PARIS 6^e ASSURE
designed by Dick PRICE

SEAFOOD SPECIALTIES
60 Av. P. Ier-de-Serbie (c. J.L. George-V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT—Air Cond.
DINNER "A LA CARTE" • DANCE

